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1838

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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[31]

DEATHS.

On the 4th January, 1904, at Kobe, HENRY HICKSON, aged 96 years.
On the 5th January, 1904, at Kobe, EVELYN KIRKMAN, daughter of W. A. and A. L. BRADLEY, aged 84 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VERTS ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 14th JANUARY, 1904

In April and May, 1902, Sir FRANCIS LOVELL, C.M.G., paid a visit to Hongkong in connection with a mission to rouse Colonial interest in the work of the London School of Tropical Medicine, a school which owed its origin principally to Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, who some years ago, with the object of affording instruction in tropical medicine to medical officers in the Colonial service, invited the committee of management of the Seamen's Hospital Society to establish a school in connection with their hospitals. Sir FRANCIS LOVELL's mission was very successful. The Hongkong Government itself voted £100 a year for five years, as did the Straits and Federated Malay States Governments, while private subscriptions were most liberal. It was estimated at the time that the School would be richer by some £10,000 as the total result, but we do not remember having seen the exact figures since. Now again we hear that Sir FRANCIS LOVELL is to come out East, to make a second attempt to gather the necessary funds for carrying on what Sir PATRICK MANSON in an address on the 7th December last, on the occasion of Sir FRANCIS LOVELL's departure on his second tour, rightly called "an important and national enterprise." Dr. MANSON (to use once more the name by which he was formerly so well known in Hongkong) on that occasion spoke of what the School of Tropical Medicine has done, is doing, and hopes to do. With regard to education, he told his hearers that since October, 1899, 354 students had passed its portals—among the earlier students, we may note, being Drs. ATKINSON, STEDMAN, and J. G. THOMSON. Moreover the increase has been steady, and a larger proportion now stay for the full course of three months. The education is of an essentially practical kind. Sir PATRICK MANSON said that the students had been "in actual touch with the raw material, so to speak, the germ causes of

disease, and the pathological effects of the operation of these germs on the human body" and had "seen, and most of them applied for themselves, the most recent methods of diagnosis." Such students therefore come out to the tropics thoroughly abreast of the times, knowing what has been done and what requires to be done. "So it has come about that at the present day, instead of the two or three men who took a more or less languid interest in tropical disease some five or six years ago, a whole army of eager investigators has arisen, mainly composed of men educated or inspired by the Liverpool and London Schools."

Sir PATRICK enumerated a few notable triumphs by men from the London School, which has now been in existence a few months over four years. Firstly Dr. Low, present Superintendent of the School, showed how the blood-worm responsible for elephantiasis is introduced into the human body, i.e. by the proboscis of a mosquito. Then, the final proof of the conveyance of malaria by mosquitoes was given by the School, chiefly through Dr. S. MANSON and Low. And again the parasite which causes the terrible malarial known as Sleeping Sickness was discovered through the researches of two pupils and the late Superintendent of the School. With regard to the latter discovery, Sir PATRICK MANSON said on the 7th December that until a fortnight before it could not be affirmed with certainty that this parasite, the trypanosome, was really the cause of Sleeping Sickness. Now we know that the trypanosome causes Sleeping Sickness, and the knowledge will in the end result in our being able, if not to cure, at least to prevent the disease, which (conveyed, it seems, through the bite of a species of tsetse-fly) is rapidly spreading not only in the Congo Free State but also in Uganda and elsewhere in Africa. These discoveries are accomplished facts. "but," said the speaker, "they are not enough; they only serve to stimulate us to attempt more." The School is now actively investigating that at present mysterious disease beriberi, Dr. DANIELS, the late superintendent, being in charge of a very complete research laboratory at Kuala Lumpur. But for the schemes of investigation on foot, for the remainder of the debt on the School buildings, for the furnishing of its library and museum, etc., money is required. Sir PATRICK MANSON put the case thus:—"We want £100,000, or as much of that sum as we can get. We have 'given full value for that money. Apart from the education we have supplied to our 354 students, any one of the discoveries I have mentioned is worth the sum I name ten times over. . . . I have, therefore, no hesitation in asking for 'something more on account.' For the purpose of collecting some of the required money, Sir FRANCIS LOVELL, the Dean of the School, is repeating his visit of two years ago. A wealthy Parsee, the Hon. BOMANI DINSHAW PETIT, before gave 100,000 rupees to the School; Sir PATRICK MANSON says that he does not despair of there being found somewhere a Chinese rival to Mr. PETIT, and looks especially to the Chinese, who stand to gain so much in the Malay Peninsula by the discovery of the cause of beriberi, for aid at the present time. From business houses and corporations connected with the East the School has already received much support and this, Sir PATRICK is sure, will be continued. He concluded with a graceful acknowledgement of gratitude to the Press, both at home and in the East, for their assistance to Sir FRANCIS LOVELL, and to his medical brethren in India, the Straits, Hongkong, and elsewhere for their co-operation."

We are confident that this new appeal will not be made in vain. The London School of Tropical Medicine has established already a permanent claim on the sympathy and active help of all classes of residents in the East. Hongkong will not be behind the rest in acknowledging this debt.

The rainfall of yesterday caused Queen's Road to be covered with mud and made both pedestrian and vehicle traffic conditions unpleasant. In the thoroughfares where tramway operations are in progress the mud was several inches thick.

In the Supreme Court yesterday one of the witnesses was a woman carrying two children, one in her arms and another on her back, while a third followed on foot. Mr. Justice Wise desired to know who was the woman with the numerous family.

We call our readers' attention to the advertisement appearing in another column with reference to the forthcoming Cricket Club dance. It will be noted that the conditions are somewhat altered from those mentioned in our columns the other day.

The *Waikaze* (Chinese Foreign Office) makes it a rule to send copies daily of Reuter's telegrams received by the Board to the Palace, for the Empress Dowager's perusal.

At York recently there were sold a few pounds of Eldorado potatoes for the record price of £150 per lb. or £336,000 per ton.

The following appointment has been announced at the Admiralty:—Sargison G. Ross, to the *Albion*, to date December 11.

It is stated that at Port Arthur now vessels entering and leaving the harbour are conducted by a pilot-boat, it is supposed to avoid any danger of running on the torpedoes which are presumed to be laid.

The Standard Life Assurance Co., and the Queen's Own Mercantile "Royal" Insurance Co., have sent us very useful blotters; and the Standard Co. a diary also. Messrs. DeWitt & Co. Ltd., are Hongkong agents of the Standard Life Assurance Co., and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., of the Queen Insurance Co.

A despatch to the *Asahi* dated Peking, December 28, says:—It is reported, that Chang Yik who interviewed Viceroy Alexieff at Port Arthur recently, has given permission to Russia for the construction of a railway between Shimon and Moukden. The report is not yet confirmed, but it is believed to be true. British subjects have highly censured Chang's conduct, and Chinese officials also blame him. Viceroy Yuan has declared that he will never endorse the promise said to have been given to Russia by Chang Yik.

Mr. Justice Wise recently made an order for an unfortunate debtor who had got into the clutches of an extortionate Indian money-lender to pay back the small debt at a rate which would have taken about twenty years to wipe it off. Judge Rentoul has ordered this in London. A clerk who had borrowed £20 in 1886 paid back £100 by way of interest and was summoned for £153. The Judge said that if this were so he could not make a higher order than for the payment of one farthing a month, in which event the debt would be paid in 10,000 years.

The Bank of Japan has been victimised in a curious manner. On the 28th ult. a man presented a cheque for 3,000 yen. The cheque was in order, and after the usual examination the amount arrived at the paying-out counter. There the incident occurred. By some unexplained process the money never reached the hands of the presenter of the cheque. After long waiting he became surprised at the delay and enquired the cause, whereupon it transpired that some unknown individual had intercepted, received the thirty thousand yen and taken himself away. The precincts of the Bank were at once placed under police guard and a strict search was instituted. But of course it proved fruitless.

Several complaints have reached us regarding the want of supervision and control of the natives waiting outside the Court at the Magistrate's, which makes it most unpleasant for Europeans whose business calls them thither, and who do not care to sit in the Court while waiting for the calling on of the special case in which they are interested. Coolies of the lowest type, it appears, crowd at the very doors of the Court room and jostle, unreproved, Europeans and respectable Chinese, while at the same time they smoke vile so-called cigarettes, and expectorate freely wherever they happen to be standing. This would scarcely appear to be as it should be, and is certainly deserving of the attention of the authorities concerned.

The *Japan Mail* writes:—The United States representative in Seoul is reported to have intimated his intention not to attend the Korean Emperor's levee at the New Year. Dr. Allen's reason for this abstention is that he has failed to obtain audience of the Sovereign for the purpose of discussing the opening of Yung-am, and he therefore declines to make act of presence at the Court for any purposes of ordinary etiquette. It appears to us that this is a wise and warrantable attitude. If the Emperor of Corea declines to give audience to the representative of a foreign Power in connection with important international questions, His Majesty cannot reasonably expect the slightest representative to attend purely conventional Court receptions.

The *Globe* wrote last month:—The rumours of Count Lamsdorff's withdrawal from the Russian Foreign Office are now openly discussed in St. Petersburg. It is stated that the Count is averse to the continued retention of Manchuria, which he regards as a reflection upon his personal good faith, and that at his recent interview with M. Delcasse, the latter urged counsel of conciliatory moderation towards Japan with which Count Lamsdorff felt himself in sympathy, especially as he derived from the French colleague the impression that Great Britain had given similar counsel to Japan. Count Izvolski is still mentioned as his successor. He has been Minister at Tokyo, and is regarded as the ablest of the young diplomatists trained under Prince Gortschakoff.

With regard to the Urga-Peking railway, to which we referred yesterday, the *Globe's* St. Petersburg correspondent wrote on the 8th ult.:—This time last year it was reported that the Russian Government was engaged in making the preliminary surveys for a line of railway from Urga and in a south-easterly direction across the Desert of Gobi to Peking. The rumour was denied at the time by the Russian Press. However, the *Novoe Vremya* now announces boldly that the survey referred to is now in readiness for constructing such a highly important line of railway. In fact, it is believed that a start in building the line was made some time ago, and that Russia will be able to surprise the world by the remarkable speed with which the Mongolian Railway will turn out to have been built.

The Korean ginseng crop is stated to amount to 39,000 lbs.

Advices from Nowchwang, dated the 19th December, stated that the river above and below Yinkiao was frozen hard, but that abreast of the Settlement there was drift ice only.

The estimated rice crop available for export from Burma during the year 1903-04 is the enormous total of 2,550,000 tons, or roughly, thirty per cent. above last year's record estimate.

The piano which fell into the Klong on Sunday, our suburban reporter now points out, was a motor car, says the *Bangkok Times*. The mistake is perhaps natural seeing that the generic name of all bulky packages is "piano," ever since Krupp guns were imported in that guise to Pretoria.

It has been stated that 100 United States soldiers [?] drawn from the Manila garrison arrived at Chemulpo by transport on the 4th inst. Official news to Tokyo, however, gives the number of men who arrived at Chemulpo as only 36. The soldiers were to proceed to Seoul, where they will act as a Legation guard. A telegram from Seoul states that, in reply to a notification from the U.S. Minister in regard to the landing of the troops, the Korean Government said it saw no necessity for such a course being taken, as the U.S. Legation would be guarded by Korean troops in case of emergency. This account rather differs from the one describing the admitted inability of the Korean Government to keep order.

The *Daily Express* correspondent at Ekaterinoslav, who has been engaged for some months in making enquiries into the extent of discontent in Russia, comes to the conclusion that Russia is rotten to the core. The correspondent says that the extent of the revolutionary movement and infection of the Army is undoubtedly at the bottom of Russia's hesitation to force a war with Japan. It has been remarked that war would be the signal for revolution in Russia. The necessity for drafting large numbers of troops to the Far East would, of course, correspondingly deplete European Russia of soldiers. Their presence acts as a check on the revolutionary movement; and if once this check were removed the forces of disorder would be free to work their will. As it is there is very serious danger of a more or less extensive revolutionary outbreak before the winter is past.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Ostenzeitung* Lloyd, who seems to spend most of his time in contradicting the London papers, says under date Berlin, 8th January:—Important London papers are expressing fear that there will be a naval battle in the Mediterranean between the ironclads bought by Japan in England and the Russian squadron, which is withheld in Bizerta for this purpose only. It appears that such rumours are absolutely baseless from the simple fact that the ironclads will go manned with a British crew and flying the British flag, via Suez, to East Asia. It is not very likely that the Russian squadron will open hostilities against these ships while no war has been declared. It is also incorrect that Russia has demanded that the Suez Canal must be closed to the Japanese men-of-war; should she have done so the canal would also be closed to Russian ships. The further statement of the English papers, according to which the Japanese officers doing service in Europe have been recalled by their Government, is, as far as Germany, where most of these officers are staying, is concerned, declared by the Japanese Minister in Berlin to be a pure invention. The reports about a British or a French mediation are likewise incorrect.

CHINA ASSOCIATION AND THE FISCAL POLICY.

Mr. C. Pemberton, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Branch of the China Association, informs us that the Committee yesterday despatched the following telegram to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain:—

"Large majority of members Hongkong Branch China Association warmly support your fiscal aims. Consider reciprocal treaties absolutely necessary, failing which recommend adoption retaliation."

The members of the Association, who were asked to vote on the subject, were practically unanimous in sanctioning its despatch, only one dissenting.

HONGKONG IN A MIST.

At 4 p.m. on Tuesday the Hongkong Observatory hoisted signals to the effect that there was a depression to the N.W. of Shantung; contending towards the east. Yesterday morning a glance from the hill showed that we also had a depression, and a very disagreeable one, at Hongkong. The harbour was so enveloped in mist that not only was the Kowloon Peninsula invisible, but also vessels in harbour. As the day went on weather developed from Scotch mist into drizzling rain, soon putting thoroughfares in a muddy condition. It was almost impossible to take refuge on the pavements on account of the numerous Chinese crowded there, going along at a snail-like speed. Chinese require teaching, for the general benefit, that an umbrella balanced on the shoulder is very dangerous to other people, and that rain does not fall from ceilings of verandahs. But, to return to the weather, the Observatory yesterday hoisted the signal flags meaning that there was a depression over China. As the depression is on the move—eastward—we can look forward to fine weather.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, 11th January.

Germany and the other Powers of the Triple Alliance have determined to observe strict neutrality in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan.

The present uncertainty is having a disturbing effect on Russian public opinion, which is becoming more and more pessimistic, but the Press, while warning Japan that Russia has reached the limit in the way of concessions, professes to be hopeful of peace.

SOMALILAND.

LONDON, 11th January.

A successful engagement has been fought in Somaliland, two British officers were killed, and eight severely wounded; one thousand of the enemy were killed.

FIRE ON A STEAMER IN THE HARBOUR.

On Tuesday night the Fire Brigade were informed that a fire had broken out on the Norwegian steamer *Prima* (Captain B. A. Meyer), which was lying at the western end of the Harbour, just opposite the gas-works. A party of men was at once despatched, under Chief Inspector H. G. Baker, Mr. D. Macdonald, engineer, and Sergeant R. Macdonald, assistant engineer. The floating engine opposite the Harbour Office was soon got alongside the *Prima*. It was found that the fire was confined to the forepeak where the crew's quarters are situated. Four hoses, two big and two small, were led into the seat of the conflagration, and in the space of about two hours the flames had been flooded out. It was then discovered that the damage done had not been very extensive, being confined to the wood work in the neighbourhood where it started. It appears that the cause of the outbreak was the explosion of a lamp in the lamp-room. An European who was working in the room at the time was somewhat seriously burned when the lamp exploded. The *Prima* arrived on the 8th inst. from Haiphong with a cargo of rice consigned to Messrs. Sander, Weller & Co. and was light at the time of the outbreak. Yesterday forenoon the water with which she had been deluged was pumped out and she went over to Kowloon Docks in the afternoon for repairs.

GERMAN OFFICERS' VISIT TO H.E. MR. MAY.

Yesterday morning the captains of the German war-ships *Mosue* and *Lache* paid official visits to H.E. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., and Major-General Villiers, Hutton, C.B. The captain of the *Mosue* is Capt. Lieut. von Grumbkow; he arrived here a few days ago by the s.s. *Syria* to take over command of a vessel for some time in charge of an acting appointment. The other captain, Capt. Kroncke, is a new arrival, the *Lache* having only come here a few days ago.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

A complimentary farrowed concert was given last evening in the S. Patrick's Club to Messrs. W. T. Burgess and W. F. Rogers, two gentlemen who have done good service during their stay in the Colony by way of giving their services at benefit and charitable entertainments. The wet night apparently had a bad effect upon the attendance, which was not large though the hall was fairly well filled. Mr. C. Wood was master of ceremonies; the excellence of the programme did credit to him and to the various artists who sustained it. These included the beneficiaries themselves, also Messrs. W. Robins, H. Wisby, G. Varney, H. E. Gilbert, H. Neal, C. Wood, H. Nash, and H. McLean (pianist). A farrow, *My wife won't let me*, by Messrs. Burgess, Wood, Varney, Gilbert and Rogers brought the entertainment to a close.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The following cards were returned at the quarterly meeting held from the 9th to the 11th January:

MCLEWEN CUP.	
Mr. H. C. T. Dowling	86 — 8 = 78
Mr. J. K. Stewart	85 — 4 = 81
Mr. J. Johnston	86 — 5 = 81
Dr. J. K. Raymond	90 — 9 = 81
Mr. J. Douglas	88 — 6 = 82
Mr. A. U. Campbell	89 — 7 = 82
Mr. N. J. Stubb	94 — 12 = 82
Mr. C. E. Butt	97 — 14 = 83
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis	84 — 0 = 84
Mr. C. W. May	89 — 5 = 84
Mr. E. J. Grist	89 — 3 = 86
Mr. P. R. Scott	85 — 9 = 86
Mr. J. Stoddard	98 — 12 = 86
33 entries.	
BOBBY AND MARTIN CUP.	
Mr. A. U. Campbell	1 up
Mr. N. J. Stubb	all square
Mr. John Johnston	all square
Mr. H. C. T. Dowling	1 down
Mr. J. Douglas	1 down
Hon. G. Stewart	2 down
Mr. A. C. Butt	2 down
Mr. A. J. Williams	2 down
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis	3 down
Mr. P. R. Scott	6 down
33 entries.	
POOL.	
Mr. A. U. Campbell	84 — 7 = 77
Mr. J. K. Raymond	83 — 9 = 79
Hon. G. Stewart	85 — 4 = 81
Mr. John Johnston	86 — 5 = 81
Mr. C. W. May	89 — 5 = 84
Mr. A. C. Butt	93 — 9 = 84
Mr. E. J. Grist	89 — 3 = 86
29 entries.	

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 13th January.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (Puisne Judge).

Tong Iun On, trader, 22, Sai Yuen Street, claimed from Wan Yu Nam, trader, master of the Kwan Wo Tung firm, 53, Aberdeen Village, the sum of \$175.67, being monies deposited by the plaintiff with the defendant as to \$100 on two separate deposit receipts of \$50 each written in the Chinese language and dated 5th August, 1902, and as to \$75.67 on a deposit receipt written in the Chinese language and dated 4th December, 1902. Mr. J. Hays, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. A. Bonner, of Messrs. Donny and Bowley, solicitors, for the defendant.

Mr. Bonner asked for an adjournment to permit of some partnership accounts being translated.

Mr. Hays said his instructions were that the claim had nothing to do with partnership accounts. His only reason for objecting to an adjournment was simply that the defendant might disappear.

His Lordship—I thought he had gone long ago.

Mr. Bonner—I understand he is still here.

His Lordship—I do not know your defence, but I have a little knowledge of Wan Yu Nam. I hope he does not run up against my knowledge.

Mr. Bonner added that this money was money advanced to complete the plaintiff's share in a partnership account.

His Lordship granted an adjournment, and said he would consider the question of security being lodged on application being made to him in Chambers.

The Court afterwards adjourned.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of this Board will take place at 4.15 p.m. to-day:—

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Application for exemption from the provision of a backyard in respect of No. 75, Kramor Street, Tai Kok Tsui.
2. Application for exemption from the provision of an open space in respect of No. 17, Macdonald Road, Yau Ma Tei.
3. Application for permission to erect an 8-seat latrine on the roof of houses Nos. 130 and 132, Des Vaux Road, Central.
4. Application for permission to use the basement of No. 22, Western Street for the storage and preparation of preserved bean curd.
5. Application for permission to erect a sun-shade at the side of No. 183, Queen's Road West.
6. Applications for licences for the sale of food for man outside the Public Markets.
7. Application for permission to use the basement of No. 33, Centre Street, for the preparation and storage of food.
8. Application for exemption from the provision of an open space in respect of No. 29, Battery Street, Yau Ma Tei.
9. Letter from Messrs. Palmer & Turner, dated December 24th, 1903, and minute by the Building Authority thereon.
10. Results of examinations made under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896" for the quarter ended December 31st, 1903.
11. Mortality Statistics for the week ended 31st October, 1903.
12. Lime-washing Return for the fortnight ended 5th January, 1904.
13. Rat Return for the fortnight ended 11th January, 1904.

HONGKONG'S WHARVES.

Considering that Hongkong is the second sea-port of the world, it is surprising that we have not more wharves; this, of course, is accounted for by the fact that many companies find it more convenient to discharge their transhipment cargoes into lighters, where goods remain till the other vessel is ready for them. After all, merchandise coming to Hongkong, except the comparatively small amounts required for local use, is for transhipment. In other words, Hongkong is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, crossroads for vessels known; it is the greatest, certainly, in the Far East. The Hongkong Land Reclamation Co. are now taking a slice off the harbour to the east of the Kowloon wharves and godowns; this, it would seem, is a new site for wharves and godowns. No doubt Kowloon will grow rapidly in size and importance, but, at the present time, and for many years to come, Hongkong is, and will continue to be, the trade-centre. Why, then, are not more wharves built on this side of the harbour? When supplies are discharged into the godowns across the water they have to be again loaded into junks or cargo-lighters for conveyance to this side of the harbour. Yet it is to be noted that, in general, shippers prefer to send their goods in slow freighters by round-about routes, rather than by fast lines where they will receive more handling; moreover, the lines handling the goods must, necessarily, charge higher freight. On the Hongkong side, Messrs. Douglas Laiprak & Co., and companies whose steamers discharge at the West Point wharves, find it a great advantage. Here, indeed, is a chance for enterprisers.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:
On the 13th at 12.5 p.m.—The barometer has fallen generally, particularly over Japan.
There are two depressions, one passing to the Pacific to the N.W. of Japan, and the other moving into the W. part of the Sea of Japan. Gradients slight with light variable winds in S. China, light monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.
Forecast:—Variable winds, light; cloudy, some light rain or mist.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

[BY X.]

Believing as I do that the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal programme would prove disastrous economically and politically to the British Empire, and more especially to the Mother Country, and in view of the opportunity which is being given to British residents to register their opinion on the question at the City Hall, I venture to submit a few reflections for consideration by those who are invited to vote.

It is well to inquire in the first place whether we are to regard—as we are very apt to do—this great and far-reaching question from a purely local and particular standpoint—to view it, that is to say, as citizens of Hongkong, or as citizens of the wide British Empire. The announcement of the poll does not call for an expression of opinion on the local bearing of the new policy. Indeed, before we can consider the question from a purely local standpoint it is essential that we should know more definitely than we do at present the nature of the proposals which would apply here. But, so far as we can form any idea of them, can we feel satisfied that they will beneficially affect the interests of this Colony? We may take it, I suppose, that the adoption of the new policy would entail the taxation of all our food supplies, for every article of food we consume has to be imported, and very little of it comes from British sources. Will that be helpful to the prosperity of Hongkong? Do we not already hear enough about the increased cost of the prime necessities of life from our employees as a reason for demanding higher wages? The policy again involves the taxation of "raw materials" imported from foreign countries. That proposal too has its local application, for though Hongkong is not a manufacturing centre we have at least one important industry on which the new policy would bear harshly. I allude, of course, to the sugar-refining industry. I stand upon no correction on the point, but I think I am safe in saying that not one ounce of the raw sugar which comes to our local refineries is grown on British soil. When we hear in mind what this industry has already suffered in the Asiatic markets from the restrictive tariffs imposed by Japan and France we can hardly view with favour any proposal which involves an additional handicap.

But it is in its bearing upon the shipping interests of this port, which boasts the third largest shipping trade in the world, that we are most concerned, and we are in the position of not knowing what the new policy may involve in this respect. We complain of foreign subsidised steamship services cutting into trade which formerly was practically monopolised by British firms. But is British tonnage any the smaller on account of this increase of foreign competition? I seek the answer in the latest report of the Harbour Master, and I read that a comparison between the years 1901 and 1902 for vessels under the British flag shows an increase of 387 ships of 358,148 tons. It is only fair to quote this also from the Report: "These figures are, however, misleading, for river steamers are, however, misleading, for river steamers are responsible for an increase of 397 ships of 157,559 tons. This leaves a net decrease of 10 ocean-going ships with an increase in tonnage of 206,609 tons." Of British ocean-going tonnage, 3,010,442 tons entered and 3,005,148 tons cleared in 1902. I consult the Report for 1899, and I see the figures were 2,587,478 tons entered and 2,587,369 tons cleared. I do not wish to disguise the fact that the percentage of increase in foreign shipping has been much greater; but I wish merely to point out that in point of tonnage we have not receded but substantially advanced. Our free-trade policy has given foreign shipping every facility to attack our trade. We have imposed no discriminating harbour or tonnage dues, and we have given them the same access to every league of our coastline as we give to our own ships, whilst our rivals rigorously exclude us from their "coastwise" trade. The temptation to retaliate is therefore great. Suppose we did retaliate in Hongkong; what effect would it be likely to have on the prosperity of the Colony? Would the foreign nations meekly submit, pay our charges and look pleasant? I think not. It would lead, not immediately perhaps, but inevitably to a scattering of our trade. When the Americans took possession of Manila we heard much of the boast that it would capture a large part of the trade of Hongkong; but that boast will be vain so long as Hongkong remains a free port. If England adopts the policy of retaliation, it would, of course, be absurd to expect that the other nations will "take it lying down." We are certain to see it acting as a spur to greater activity on their part, and we in Hongkong can hardly afford to disregard the temptation such a change in our own fiscal relations would offer to our commercial rivals to divert trade to other ports. However much we may find fault with our free trade policy the fact that Hongkong is incomparably more prosperous than any other port in Asia is eloquent testimony to the general soundness of the policy in which it has been based.

Is it not a little significant, too, that while we are talking loudly of retaliation the Americans in the Philippines are demanding a very substantial reduction in their tariff?

Turning now from the local to the imperial aspect of the question, I can only in a single article glance at a few of the most striking points that must appeal to all students of the question. Mr. Chamberlain has advanced two main reasons for his enterprise. He sounds in the first place the alarm that we are being attacked by our commercial rivals on all sides, and he advocates a closer bond of union with the Colonies by the establishment of a system of mutual trade

preferences. Now it cannot be said that in our foreign trade we are losing ground, but only that the percentage of increase in our trade is not so great as that of our commercial rivals. Of course, it is not; the percentage of a new country like that of a new firm of it is pushing its trade at all must always be greater than that of the old established firm. The British Board of Trade returns exhibit no grounds for dismay. On the contrary we find that our foreign and Colonial trade is steadily on the increase. In 1898 the total was £764,539,000; in 1902, it rose to £877,630,000. An increase of £113,000,000 in four years is not evidence that England has been badly hit by these attacks, and I fancy there are many nations which would enjoy being "attacked" in the same way. In whatever direction we look we find that old England is, as Sir Henry Blake said of Hongkong, "instinct with boundless prosperity." British exports in the last four years have shown an increase of more than 20 per cent.; deposits in savings-banks have steadily and substantially increased, and our investments abroad during the last twenty years have more than doubled. Nor can it be disputed that the people of the old country are better housed, better clothed, and better fed than they have ever been before. Mr. Chamberlain is doing his best to persuade the working men of the United Kingdom that they will be infinitely better off under a policy of protection than under free-trade; that is an assertion which needs a great deal to support it—a great deal more than it is in the power of Mr. Chamberlain to supply. Will anyone seriously contend that the lot of the labourer and the artisan in any of the great protected countries—Germany, the United States, or France—is preferable to that of the same class in England? The evidence points conclusively in the opposite direction.

"I have looked," said Lord Goschen recently, "into the reports of the German factory inspectors, the men who have investigated the position of the German working classes, and I say that if these factory reports could be circulated among our working class population we should hear very little about the benefits which protection can afford. Their industrial institutions have meant forced sales. They have sent goods to this country at low prices, and mainly they have deceived the consumer at home. They have made the consumer at home pay much more than was ever paid by the foreigner. 'We are helping the foreigner by giving him cheap food,' says one of these reports, 'and we are penalising our people by forcing up the price of food, by curtailing their ability to buy because we are weakening the whole social system by the imposition of these enormous taxes.' The statistics as to the employment in Germany and the general position of the industries of the country show a condition of things which Lord Goschen rightly said would not be stood in England. The factory inspector for Leipzig reports for the year 1902 as follows:—'The economic conditions of the workers have not improved during the past year, since the incomes of many workpeople have undergone a further diminution, partly owing to a reduction of wages and partly owing to curtailment of the hours of work, and since the prices of the most important articles of food have increased the endeavour to economise shows itself in the diminution of the consumption of meat and the larger demand for horse-drawn.'

The United Kingdom would suffer more from protection than any other country because the greater proportion of the import trade of the country consists of foodstuffs and raw materials. Of these we obtain about 90 millions from the Colonies and 290 millions from foreign countries. "But," says the advocate of protection, "we have in our Colonies, particularly in Canada, vast tracts of virgin soil capable of producing all the grain we need. Handicap the foreign imports, and you will at once give the necessary fillip to increased cultivation." And what is the position of the British taxpayer? What *quid pro quo* will he receive? Canada granted British goods a preference, but British trade with Canada diminished rather than increased because the tariff is still sufficiently protective to exclude British manufactures. The British taxpayer will in his cool moments look at the matter from a purely selfish standpoint. We are to tax these 290 millions of foreign foodstuffs and raw material and in addition to tax by 10 per cent. all manufactured articles, so that the voter has to calculate not only upon a certain increase in the cost of his food, but also upon the enhancement of the cost of every ordinary necessary of life. Wherein the attraction to the English elector when he places these facts alongside the facts of existence in the countries which already are protectionist? The prospect is not alluring. To tax food, as England must if she is to give a preference to the colonies, spells extortion from the poorer classes, whilst it leaves the wealthy practically unaffected. On reflection, it will be recognised that the poorer the man, the larger is the proportion of the tax he is called upon to pay upon bread and all articles of prime necessity on which a duty is levied. Sir James Blyth, who is well known for the interest he displays in imperial agriculture, calculates that a duty levied on foreign corn sufficient to raise the price of wheat all round by 5s. per quarter would relatively fall as a percentage on income to the extent of 10 per cent. on a person earning £2s. a week, while a man with a revenue of £1,000 a year would pay a tax of less than 1 per cent. on his income. When Mr. Chamberlain was President of the Board of Trade he held that "A tax on food would mean a decline in wages. It would certainly involve a reduction in their productive value; the same amount of money would have a smaller purchasing value," Mr. Chamberlain does not think

so now. Nevertheless, this seems sound economic doctrine, and I know of no instances in which it has proved fallacious.

The Duke of Devonshire has calculated that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme will entail a loss to the consumer of at least 35, and possibly 50 millions, and it would provide a subsidy—for that is really what it amounts to—of only 24 millions to the Colonies. An important point is, how would this subsidy be divided among the Colonies? The Duke works it out that Canada would get 3s. 2d. per head; Australia would get 1s. 11d.; New Zealand would get 6s. 8d. per head; and South Africa would get the magnificent sum of 3d. per head of its white population. India and the Crown Colonies would get nothing. India and South Africa are the best customers for British exports. Yet this is the reward which they are to receive under this scheme, which purports to be a scheme for the fiscal unification of the Empire. Let us reflect on this and we shall begin to see that this network of commercial treaties would be fatal to friendly relationship between the Colonies and the mother country, for when we come down to concrete illustrations of the working of the scheme we can see what a tempestuous time the mother is likely to have with her offspring. The policy bristles with difficulties which must tend to disintegrate rather than bind the colonies to the motherland.

RECENT EXPERIMENTS ON KHAKI.

Several interesting experiments have recently been made by German military experts with the object of ascertaining the most suitable colour for army uniforms. A report has been issued in which the compilers state: "It has often been noticed during field exercises that the gray winter uniforms of our troops could not be distinguished at long distances from the blue clothes of the Chinese, who were always present as spectators. In order to ascertain which colour was the least distinguishable from the country surrounding, a column was composed, the first section of which wore gray winter clothes, the second old short coats and black cloth trousers, the third khaki, the fourth overcoats, and the fifth canvas. The column was placed in close formation behind bushes without foliage. At a distance of about 1,400 yards the gray and overcoat section appeared like uniform dark spots, while the khaki and canvas sections were hardly distinguishable. Aiming at the two last mentioned was very difficult, as the mark appeared very indistinct in the sight. On the five sections advancing in skirmishing order, blue and gray could not be distinguished from one another. At a distance of 500 yards the gray began to look lighter than dark blue. The gray overcoats made very good marks, the skirmishers appearing like long dark stripes. Khaki and canvas both made distinct marks at all distances. The aiming at troops that lay without cover on the ground was much easier when they carried all their accoutrements. The khaki and canvas, and especially the black cooking pot, looked like dark spots against the background, and presented a very good target."

A TERRIBLE ENEMY.

Certain particulars have appeared in the *New York World* respecting a new insect pest, etymologically known as the *Curealis* or Cotton Boll Weevil. The locale of its most recent operations has been the cotton plantations of one of the Southern States. Crossing the Rio Grande from Mexico it entered Texas in 1894. Eastwards and northwards it has spread, the average rate of its progress being 75 miles per annum. So far its ravages have been confined to the State of Texas, but fears are expressed that it will attack other regions. It has been one of the factors which has occasioned the high prices of American cotton, prices which have shut down mills in the New England States and Lancashire. Its ravages last year are said to have cost the State of Texas, in diminished crops, a sum of thirty million dollars, the total loss since its arrival being computed at seventy million dollars. So far nothing has availed to stay the inroads of this pest. Its endurance is enormous. Nothing short of annihilation seems to impair its vitality. Laboratory experiments have shown that thirty hours' exposure to a temperature below freezing point has not affected it. On thawing, it has stretched its legs, flapped its wings, and walked round as if in search of a habitat and a mate to continue the reproduction of its pestiferous species. It must be confessed that the reports are alarming, and we hope that they may be discounted. Yet the following report by one of the officials of the Agricultural Department of Texas is alarming enough—

"Within nine years the Boll Weevil has caused actual losses to the Texas cotton planters aggregating 70,000,000 dollars. I estimate that the pest will cause a loss this year of more than 500,000 bales of cotton, with a cash value of more than twenty-three millions of dollars. During the preceding years following the weevil's first appearance in Texas the losses amounted to many thousands of bales, but no strict record was kept of them, owing to the fact that the people did not realize the seriousness of the situation. I do not believe that any practical or successful remedy will ever be found for eradicating the weevil. I believe that they will continue to spread until they have covered every part of the cotton-growing region of the South."

An extraordinary operation is reported from the town of Urieff, in Russia. A revolver, carelessly handled, went off in the hands of a man, the bullet lodging in the heart. On the young girl, the bullet lodging in the heart. Professor Manteloff being called immediately after the occurrence an operation was performed on the girl, with the satisfactory result that the bullet was withdrawn and the girl's life saved. None of the main blood-vessels were injured during the operation.

ARREST OF A GERMAN CAPTAIN AT MOJI.

Trouble has arisen in connection with the crew of the *Helene Rickmers* at Moji. The *Kobe Chronicle* says:—

According to the facts which have been related to us, the German steamer *Helene Rickmers*, Captain Warneke, was lying in Moji harbour about a week ago, when the Captain received a deputation from the Chinese crew asking that the Chinese should be discharged at that port. The Captain objected to this on the ground that there was no German Consul at Moji where could be given a discharge, and that it would be impossible for him to obtain another crew at Moji. He promised, however, to take the men to Singapore and pay them off there, and to send them back to Hongkong from that port. It appears that meanwhile some of the Chinese had gone ashore, and they were told by a Chinese comrade that he could lodge the whole of the Chinese if they like to leave the ship and come to his premises. These men, returning on board, communicated this invitation to the rest of the Chinese crew, and the Chinese thereupon insisted on leaving the ship in a body, notwithstanding the direct orders of the Captain. On the Chinese attempting to desert the vessel the officers interfered and a row ensued, the result being that after a sharp struggle the Chinese were locked up in the fore-cabin. During the struggle blows were struck, and the Chinese apparently bore some marks of the affray, for on a number of them escaping through the ventilator of the fore-cabin and reaching the shore, they laid a complaint against the Captain and officers for assault, showing the wounds they had received as evidence of maltreatment. The authorities, without apparently attempting to make any further inquiries, at once proceeded on board and arrested the Captain and officers. We are informed that the Captain, who was ill with rheumatism and unable to walk without the assistance of a stick, was placed in the ordinary jail, and was compelled to divest himself of his hat, overcoat, watch and pocket-book, of which the police took possession. The cell into which he was locked was without any apparatus for being warmed, and it had broken windows, through which the rain and wind came. Here he remained for some thirty-six hours. Meanwhile the German Consul at Nagasaki had been communicated with, and he at once sent the German Interpreter, Dr. Specks, to make inquiries, whereupon the Captain and officers were released. We understand that Captain Warneke has instituted a claim of ¥100,000 for damages suffered by himself and officers and for the detention of his ship for two days.

MR. ROCKEFELLER AT GOLF.

American millionaires are not taking any chances these days. A friend who has just visited Mr. John D. Rockefeller at his country house near Cleveland, Ohio, describes him as playing golf over a private course that is surrounded by a high steel fence and guarded by six-foot green-coated henchmen, who, of course are under strict orders to let no one pass on any condition. "Last month," said the friend, "I was playing a round with John, as usual, when the serving man just said of him gave a yell 'Look out!' and the next thing I knew John had dropped his brassie and was off down the hill like a whirlwind. I followed along, kind of looking around to see what was the trouble, when all at once I caught sight of a figure flying over the knoll back of us, with his hair straight back from his head and something black waving in his hands, and a six-footer, with his green coat tails flying, coming behind like a steam-engine. Well, then I started after John, and found him in the bushes by the first tee, him—I found him. I crawled in near him, and I tell you we were both pretty badly scared. John was wondering whether the crank would throw the bomb before Peter caught him, when suddenly Peter appeared over the hill with the fellow by the bottle in his hand, and John yelled out, 'Hey, there, Peter. Stop where you are and—destroy that bomb or do something, you fool.' Then the Anarchist sang out, 'Mr. Rockefeller, I believe. Well, I have here—' and he held up the bottle, but before he could throw it Peter had jerked him back, and the bottle flew out of his hands and up in the air. When we took our heads out of the leaves again, we saw some red liquid splattered about on the grass. John came out cautiously, looked at the broken glass, and said, 'Thank God!' Then he went up to the Anarchist and said, 'Your bomb, sir, didn't work, it seems.' 'Bombs!' said the Anarchist; 'your servant, sir, has destroyed my magical hair oil. But allow me, Mr. Rockefeller, to—' You bet, John and I were through with golf for that day."

SHIPPING NOTES.

WEATHER OUTSIDE.

Moderate N.E. monsoon is reported from all directions.

THE "PRIMA" FIRE.

Ze the fire on the Norwegian s.s. *Prima* last Tuesday evening, the lamping trimmer was bringing the riding-light on deck when it exploded. It must have been a poor quality of kerosene oil, but, by the way, the usual thing burned in riding-lights is kerosene oil; why this exception? Coal-oil, though not so brilliant as kerosene, is less likely to go out when the lamp is a swinging one, and not a fixture.

"ELENE RICKMERS" ARRIVES.

The N.D.L. s.s. *Helene Rickmers* arrived yesterday with 1,000 tons of rice consigned to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. Here are the bare facts of her disastrous voyage.—She left Bangkok for Hongkong on the 17th December, grounded on the northern reef of the Paracels Shoal at 3.30 a.m., 25th December; got off at 2 p.m. on 2nd inst., and put into Heihow with a damaged bottom.

NOTICE.

Owing to the Great Increase in the Furniture Business of Messrs. ACHEE & CO., we are requested by them to Resum Management of the Photographic Business hitherto carried on in their name on our behalf. From this date we will continue the Photographic business at the same place under the name of

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3338

LOSS OF THE "MANANEESE" AT JAPAN.

The British s.s. *Mananese* whose troubles have filled the newspapers on both sides of the Pacific Ocean for the past four years has at last gone to her end in the fierce gale that swept over Northern Japan. She arrived a month ago after an exciting trip from the north during which she ran short of coal, and had to burn up all her woodwork to enable her to reach port. After being thoroughly repaired at Hakodate, a cargo of sulphur was loaded for San Francisco. While attempting to enter Mororan harbour for coal the vessel took ground on a total wreck. The *Mananese* was a steamer over 1600 gross tons and formerly belonged to the Red Cross line of Liverpool. She has changed hands several times, and finally was bought by the British Columbia Steamship Company, who spent over \$30,000 gold repairing her. She then left on her last voyage. The cargo was insured in the Tokyo Kaifu Insurance Company for Yen 35,000 while the vessel herself had only \$25,000 gold insurance.

WELSH COAL FOR PORT ARTHUR.

Nearly five thousand tons of coal were shipped at Cardiff for Port Arthur during November. (The December shipments are expected to be larger.)

THE MAGNETIC NORTH POLE.

We all know that the much-sought-after North Pole is not the magnetic pole; in other words an uninfluenced magnetised needle will not point due north, but will be attracted to another point in northern latitudes called the magnetic North Pole, the exact locality of which is not known. If a needle were placed exactly over the magnetic North Pole it would point downwards; or, to speak, magnetic north. Great interest is expressed as to where this magnetic pole may be, several expeditions having been sent to look for it.

FAR-EASTERN VOLUNTEER VESSELS FOR EUROPE.

The question of a Russian Government subsidy to the new Russian Volunteer Fleet, competitive line between Mediterranean ports and New York is one of some moment to British and other steamship companies engaged in the emigrant traffic between Europe and America. The Russian Government has decided to act as pioneers in the work of introducing the Russian commercial flag in foreign waters have been chosen in the main, first, because they are in receipt of a Government subsidy, secondly, because they are the only vessels at present under the Russian commercial flag of sufficiently high-class construction, accommodation, and speed to compete with prospect of success against existing foreign lines, and thirdly, because the practical abolition of the emigrant traffic between Europe and Russia and the Far East in consequence of the opening of the Siberian Railway has left on the hands of the Volunteer Fleet Committee several fast cruisers which, while still comparatively new, cost them over 7,000,000 roubles, or close on £750,000. The voyages recently made by these 20-knot vessels between Odessa and Vladivostok have been made at so heavy a loss that it has taken practically all the profits of the whole of the rest of the Volunteer Fleet's vessels to cover their deficits. On the average, 1,800 passengers and consequently a diminished cargo space, which is a further reduction of the amount of the Minister of Marine for naval exigencies, passengers and emigrants alike have almost entirely quit the Odessa Far East sea route. The average loss in passenger fares per year thus caused to each of these fast cruisers is, roughly, 400,000 roubles. The emigrant traffic between the Mediterranean and New York is exceptionally heavy and progressive. Promoters of the new scheme were perfectly aware that severe competition must be faced from British and other foreign shipping companies. The prospect of competition, however, does not appear to be alarming, as the Volunteer Fleet Association, by the terms of their new contract with the Russian Government, receive an annual subsidy of 600,000 roubles, as before. With the withdrawal of the fast cruisers from the Odessa-Vladivostok line, that line has been transformed into a paying one, the bulk of the slower vessels being satisfied by a large portion of the total subsidy received by the Volunteer Fleet authorities is now at their disposal for the purposes of competition outside of English, French, Italian, and other lines. If necessary, the whole of the annual subsidy can be utilised to enable the new Russian line to hold its own against competitors already in the field, though it is extremely unlikely that the venture will impose a severe strain on the committee's resources. Thus what English and other lines trading from the Mediterranean to New York will have to face with the establishment of a Russian Volunteer Fleet line is the competition of comparatively new vessels of a very high class assisted with whatever portion of an annual 60,000-guinea subsidy may be found to be necessary.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The E. & A. steamer *Empire*, from Sydney,

&c., left Thursday Island on the 11th inst. for

Manila and this port.



TRADE MARK

TELEPHONE No. 135.

THE FAVOURITE BRANDY OF THE

FRENCH IS

MARTELL'S

* \$26.00 PER DOZEN.

*** \$31.00 PER DOZEN.

V. S. O. P. \$51.00 PER DOZEN.

V. V. S. O. P. \$93.00 PER DOZEN.

Even their cheapest quality is recommended

by the Medical Faculty for Invalids and

delicate people.

SOLE AGENTS.

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [41]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

To be used always for raising cake, scones, hot tea-biscuits, rolls, muffins, crusts, etc.

Indispensable where the finest food is required.

The medical officer of health and public analyst for the city of London, England, reports the ROYAL Baking Powder chemically pure and giving the maximum possible yield of leavening gas.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER retains its strength and freshness under the variable temperature and moisture of every climate.

Manufactured by

Royal Baking Powder Co. NEW YORK, U. S. A.

1567

DR. NEWELL WILSON,

DENTIST.

Latest American methods.

Reasonable prices.

No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 5 P.M.

31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(First Floor Watkins Building).

Hongkong, 6th November, 1903

[53]

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, and special business matters to the Editor.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PIERCE, FENNER & SMYTH, Ltd.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A GENT—An Old-Established Scotch Firm wishes to Exchange BRITISH PRODUCE or CASH for BUTTER and TEA. References given and required.—Address "BRISTLES," care of Keith's Advertising Agency, 59, George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 16th JANUARY, 1904, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, 10, Des Voeux Road, A CONSIGNMENT OF JAPANESE PORCELAIN. TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1904. [223]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

1. It is proposed to organize one Dance to be given at the City Hall on TUESDAY, the 26th FEBRUARY.

2. The Dance will be open to the Public, and its object is to raise money towards the cost of a projected new Pavilion.

3. The subscription will be \$15, but no dances will be organized unless at least 150 gentlemen subscribe.

4. The hours of dancing will be from 9.15 p.m. to 12.30 a.m., and light refreshments will be served during the dance.

5. Married Subscribers will be entitled to bring either their wives and the members of their families who are not members or subscribers of the H.K.C.C., or their wives and one other guest who is not a member or subscriber of the H.K.C.C.

6. Bachelor subscribers (including married gentlemen whose wives and families are not in the Colony) will be entitled to bring two guests, not being members or subscribers of the H.K.C.C.

7. Additional guests may be invited on payment of \$5 extra for each guest.

8. Gentlemen who have already subscribed to the abandoned series of three dances will be considered to have subscribed to the Dance on 9th February, unless an intimation to the contrary is received by either of the undersigned on or before 26th January, 1904.

9. Gentlemen intending to subscribe will oblige by sending their names with the names of their guests to either of the undersigned on or before 26th January, 1904, at the Hongkong Club.

T. SERCOMBE SMITH, Chairman of Dances Sub-Committee.

T. C. GRAY, Hon. Sec. of Dances Sub-Committee.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1904. [227]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MACDUFF."

FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of General Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being landed

at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,

at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves

delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before NOON,

To-day, the 13th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject

to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented

to the Undersigned on or before the 25th

inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chipped, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 19th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1904. [223]

NOTICE.

IT has been suggested that a ploteite should

be taken to ascertain the views of British

subjects resident in Hongkong on the Fiscal

Policy now being enunciated by Mr. CHAM-

BERLAIN, and accordingly persons interested

are invited to record their opinions in the

Chamber of Commerce Room at the City Hall

on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of

SATURDAY, the 16th JANUARY instant.

Dated the 11th January, 1904.

C. P. CHATER,

EDBERT A. HEWETT,

WEL A. YUK,

G. STEWART,

HO KAI,

C. W. DICKSON,

H. E. POLLOCK,

VICTOR H. DEACON.

[206]

OWNERS of HOUSES situated in the

Eastern Division of the City of Victoria

and in the Eastern Division of Kowloon are

hereby notified that under No. 5 of the

Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation By-laws

any domestic building or part of such building

which is occupied by more than one family

shall, unless specially exempted by the

Board, be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED

throughout to the satisfaction of the Board

during the months of January and February.

The Sanitary Board being convinced of the

necessity of Cleanliness in its efforts to stamp

out Plague is determined to rigorously prosecute

any owner in default after the 29th February.

Note.—The boundaries of the above Districts

have been altered and are now as follows:—

THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE

CITY IS BOUNDED ON THE WEST BY

GRAHAM STREET AND ENDICOTT

STREET.

The Eastern Division of Kowloon is bounded

on the west by Robinson Road and a straight

line drawn from the north end thereof through

the Yauwai service reservoir to the northern

boundary of Kowloon.

By Order,

G. A. WOODCOCK,

Secretary.

Sanitary Board Office,

4th January, 1904. [136]

I TATIONS

WANTED.

A GOOD EUROPEAN RUNNER and also a **BARMAN**, for a First-class Hotel. One speaking several European languages preferred. Must be a single man. Apply, with testimonials and stating qualifications and salary required. Free Board and Lodging.

Apply by letter to—
"SOBRIETY,"
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 9th January, 1904. [185]

WANTED.

BY A GENTLEMAN having 3 or 4 hours to spare a day, Private Writing Work. Can do English Bookkeeping and Correspondence.

Apply to—
A,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1904. [196]

WANTED.

ENGLISH SPEAKING GIRL to take charge of Little Boy during Weekday Afternoon.

Apply—
P. O. Box No. 58,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1904. [173]

WANTED.

FRENCH LESSONS Wanted.

Apply—
M. L.,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1904. [219]

WANTED.

SINGLE Gentleman would like to rent a **FURNISHED BEDROOM**, permanently. Must be centrally located.

Apply to—
BOX 515,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1904. [220]

PHILIPPINES.

GENTLEMAN, many years residence there, thorough knowledge import and export business, is open to represent Firm in those Islands. Every satisfaction guaranteed.

Apply—
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1904. [198]

IMPERIAL KWANGTUNG LOAN OF 1895.

WHEREAS the BONDS issued for the

IMPERIAL KWANGTUNG LOAN

of 1895 provide that the said Bonds

under the terms of this Loan are payable to

bearer. Should this Bond be destroyed by fire

or flood, the holder shall report the number of

the Bond to the office of the Commissioner of

Customs and obtain and deposit the guarantee

of a substantial firm and shall make advertisement

in the newspapers. If after the due date

for payment, the Bond of this number shall not

have been presented for payment, the said firm

and the original holder may claim payment of

the principal and interest accruing under this

Bond. If at any subsequent date this

Bond be presented for payment, the original

guaranteeing firm shall be required to pay over

the full amount due. In default the firm shall

be fined double that amount. The proceeds of

such fines shall be paid over to the Shan Hon

Chu for public purposes. And the Bond also

provides that on the due date for the payment

of each instalment of principal and interest the

Bond must be presented at the Customs Office

for examination and payment. The Commis-

sioner of Customs shall on each occasion cut off

and retain one of the eleven coupons annexed.

When after six years the full amount of

principal and interest shall have been paid off

the whole Bond shall be cancelled.

AND WHEREAS the final instalment for

repayment of the loan was issued by the

Kwangtung Government on Kwang Hsi 26th

year 12th moon 10th day (29th January, 1901),

and became at once available for repayment of

principal and interest upon presentation of the

Bonds with the last coupon attached.

AND WHEREAS there are at date a still

outstanding and unpaid one bond with eleven

coupons attached, one bond with ten coupons

attached, three bonds with five coupons attached,

forty-eight bonds with two coupons attached,

and nineteen detached coupons, or a total of

151 coupons, all of which have been reported as

lost for stolen.

AND WHEREAS there are still outstanding

and unpaid one hundred and one other

coupons regarding which no report has been

received.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any

of the outstanding coupons under the Imperial

Kwangtung Loan of 1895 which shall not be

presented to the Office of Customs at Canton

for verification and payment on or before

Kwang Hsi 30th year 6th moon 29th day (the

tenth day of August, 1904), will be forfeited

and will not be further recognised, and

FURTHER that any application for repay-

ment of Bonds or coupons reported to have

been lost or stolen shall be accompanied

by a guarantee in a form approved by the

Commissioner of Customs. Notice of the

application shall be advertised at the applicant's

expense for three months in such way and at

such intervals as may seem advisable to the

Commissioner of Customs, and if no objection

is made before the expiration of the three

months, the amount claimed may then be paid.

This Notification is issued on behalf of the

Kwangtung Provincial Authorities without

personal responsibility to the undersigned.

R. DE LUCA,

Acting Commissioner of Customs,

Custom House,

Canton, 6th January, 1904. [173]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719,

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND

SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal)

LAURE WEGENER & CO.,

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [105]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS.

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on

sale daily at Mr. H. RUTON-JONES'S

KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road,

Price 15 cents per copy cash.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903. [3518]

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

ONG FLAX

RELIANCE CROWN

TARPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,

Sole Agents.

[3486]

ENTERTAINMENT

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A CONCERT followed by a laughable farce
"TICKLISH TIMES"
will be given at the
THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL,
on
SATURDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1904,
Commencing at 9 p.m.
Prices:—
Dress Circle \$3
Stalls \$2
Reserved Seats may be booked at ROBIN-
SON PIANO CO., on and after JANUARY
11th, 1904.
Under the patronage of H.E. Mr. MAY,
C.M.G., H.E. Major-General V. HATTON,
C.B., and Rear-Admiral ROBINSON.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1904. [143]

MUSIC.

RAPID tuition given on the BANJO,
MANDOLIN, SPANISH GUITAR,
VIOLIN, &c. Terms moderate.
L. A. DE GRAGA,
58, Peel Street, or
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1903. [85]

DANCING.

MRS. DONALDSON (Daughter of
Professor F. F. WALLACE, of Rose-
mount Dancing Academy, Glasgow) has
pleasure in advertising a **SECOND BEGIN-**
NERS' CLASS to open in the CITY HALL
shortly.

Practice twice weekly... Fee \$10 a month.
Address—
51, WONG-NEL-CHONG ROAD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [103]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF

DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAIJN,
27, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [249]

CHEONG SHING

GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS

PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY

WARES, EMBROIDERIES AND

PONGEE SILK.

Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAUPP & CO.).

Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [3170]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

On and after the 1st January, 1904, commencing

with the "COROMANDEL" from

Shanghai on 12th January, and Hongkong on

16th January, the Passage Rates will be by

Mail steamers:—
First Saloon Second Saloon
To London \$65 24
To Marseilles \$61 24
To Brindisi \$61 24

Return tickets are issued at a fare and a half

available for 2 years.

The proposed sailings are:—
Departure from Hongkong Connecting at Colombo
S.S. Coromandel January 19th S.S. Himalaya
S.S. Bengal January 30th S.S. India
S.S. Malta February 13th S.S. Moldavia
S.S. Chusan February 27th S.S. Arendia
S.S. Ballarat March 12th S.S. Australia
S.S. Coromandel March 26th S.S. Oceania
S.S. Simla April 9th S.S. Mongolia
S.S. Bengal April 23rd S.S. China
S.S. Malta May 7th S.S. Himalaya
S.S. Chusan May 21st S.S. Marmora

Good accommodation can be arranged, on

booking, in the connecting steamer at Colombo,

which now include the new steamers Moldavia,

Mongolia and Marmora.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS.

The revised rates of passage by these steamers

are now: To London 1st Saloon \$50, 2nd Saloon

\$35.

Return tickets available for 2 years can now

be issued at a fare and a half.

Return tickets available for two years are also

issued home by intermediate and out by

mail steamer or vice versa.

Rates on application.

When these steamers call at Marseilles

tickets can be issued to that port at \$45 First

Saloon \$35 Second Saloon.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1903. [3240]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-

THE "APOLLO" PIANO- PLAYER

MAKES MUSICIANS
OF US ALL

Price \$450 up.

FOR
Hire or Credit

10,000 PIECES TO SELECT FROM.

THE LATEST
"VICTOR"
TALKING
MACHINES

WITH TAPERING ARM.
SUPERSEDING OLD STYLE.

THE
ROBINSON
PIANO
CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1904. [3335]

NOTICE

THE date of Closing of Entries for the
FORTHCOMING RACES has been
POSTPONED from the 9th JANUARY to
SATURDAY, 16th.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1903. [3580]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Business of AH MEN and HING
CHEONG & CO., Tailors, will be
CARRIED ON from the 17th inst. at No. 8
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, opposite to
the Connaught House Hotel.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1904. [128]

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED, GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

ACHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Furniture Dealers, Silver-plated, China
Glass and Iron Wares.
17A, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMAN'S
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 49
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Yokohama.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Proofs read by Englishman.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision
and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for
Hartmann's Ration's Genuine Com-
position Red Band Brand.

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour

AWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Voeux Road.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE COMPANY, LD.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in
the Company will be held at the OFFICES of
the Company, 14, Des Voeux Road, on
SATURDAY, the 16th JANUARY, 1904, at
11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a
Statement of Accounts and the Report of the
General Managers for the year ending 31st
December, 1903, declaring a dividend and
electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the
13th JANUARY, 1904, to SATURDAY, the 16th
JANUARY, 1904, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1904. [329]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILD-
ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company
will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES,
Victoria Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the
26th JANUARY, 1904, at 12 o'clock NOON,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st December, 1903.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY,
the 15th JANUARY, to WEDNESDAY, the
26th JANUARY (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency
Company, Limited.

General Agents for the
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1904. [145]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company
will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES,
Victoria Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the
27th JANUARY, 1904, at 11:30 o'clock A.M.
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st December, 1903.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY,
the 16th JANUARY, to WEDNESDAY, the
27th JANUARY (both days inclusive), during
which period no transfer of Shares can be
registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency
Co., Ltd.

General Agents for
THE WEST POINT BUILDING
CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1904. [192]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company
will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES,
Victoria Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the
27th JANUARY, 1904, at 12 o'clock NOON,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st December, 1903.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY,
the 16th JANUARY, to WEDNESDAY, the
27th JANUARY (both days inclusive), during
which period no transfer of Shares can be
registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency
Co., Ltd.

General Agents for
THE WEST POINT BUILDING
CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1904. [192]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
THIRTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED, will be held at the BANK
PREMISES, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hong-
kong, on SATURDAY, the 30th JANUARY,
1904, at Noon, for the purposes following,
namely:—
To receive and consider the Statement of
Accounts and Balance Sheet to 31st December,
1903, the reports of the Directors and Auditors
thereon, to elect Directors and Auditors,
to determine whether the place of Mr. WILLIAM
WOTTON who retires under Article 133 shall
be filled up, whether the London Committee
shall be reduced to two instead of three under
Article 137, and to transact any other ordinary
business of the Company.
The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of
Members of the Company will be CLOSED
from the 16th to the 30th day of JANUARY,
1904, both days inclusive.
By Order,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1904. [189]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
THIRTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED, will be held at the BANK
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COREAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Makpo, 29th December.

THE HAGIWARA AFFAIR.

The real truth of the Hagihara incident at
Yong-ampho is said to be as follows:—Mr.
Hagihara, Secretary of the Japanese Legation
in Seoul, made a trip to the north of Corea by
boat and entered the harbour of Yong-ampho
but the Russians who had occupied the place,
refused to allow him to land. As soon as this
fact was transmitted to Seoul, the Japanese
Minister enquired of the Russian Minister
what the cause of this might be. The reply
was that as the whole matter of Russian opera-
tions along the Yalu was in the hands of
Admiral Alexieff the Russian Legation in Seoul
knew nothing about the matter. The Japanese
therefore made representations in the proper
quarters, and the Russian authorities said that
it had been all a mistake. Thereupon Mr.
Hagihara again went to Yong-ampho and was
received very courteously and shown all over
the place. According to his report in regard
to the supposed fortifications, these turned out
to be nothing but stables! At least they were
not fortifications. It is quite evident that
there is more behind this than the public is
supposed to know, but it makes little difference
what may be behind it so long as peace is
preserved in the Far East.

"LENDING NAMES."

There is a curious custom in Corea called Ch'a-
huan, "Lending Name." It consists in a man
being made an official just for a day or two
in order to be able to lack that particular title
to his name for ever after. Of course it costs
something, but there are plenty of men who
have more money than titles, and who are willing
to make an exchange. There is, however, a
Government department which does not counten-
ance this sort of thing.

EXCHANGE AND COPPER.

The drop in exchange brought the intrinsic
value of Korean copper cents above their
exchange value, and immediately the Chinese be-
gan to buy them in right and left and send them
to China. The result was that the copper cents
went to a premium of 20 cents as compared with
the nickel cents. It is said that the Customs
interfered with the export of copper and a
number of Chinese failed to connect.

CEREMONY INTERFERED WITH.

The young prince Yung-chin was for a few
days afflicted with an eruption that frequently
succeeds small-pox. This interfered with the
celebration of Independence Day, and his
Majesty gave no audience to the foreign
representatives and employees.

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

Yi Chi-yong was appointed Korean Minister
to Japan about the end of November.

Mr. H. N. Allen, United States Minister at
Seoul, and Mrs. Allen have arrived from
America.

WILL THERE BE WAR?

The following views on the Russo-Japanese
question I venture to submit to your readers.
It is erroneous to argue that Russia could not
give way before an Asiatic Power. She did so in
the early eighties, when she yielded up Ili and
Kuld Ja to China, after both countries had been
hovering for months on the verge of war, and
she will do so again, as Japan is quite resolute
in the stand she has taken, and is supported, to
some extent, by both Great Britain and the
United States. To her Corea, which is involved
in the Manchurian issues, is a matter of life or
death. Japanese interests in Manchuria are
far from being merely commercial, such as are
those of Great Britain and America. They are
a matter of vital importance to her, and hence
she will remain firm, and not, like the United
States, ask for any more opening of ports. If
Russia does not give way it is firmly believed
that Japan will fight, and will invade Manchu-
ria by way of Corea. In a contest with Japan
Russia will have to depend not on her whole
strength, but on that portion of it which she
can bring to bear in the Far East. The sea
would be closed to her, and the lesson of the
South African war must have taught her the
inefficiency of a long single line of railway as a
means of transportation of troops. In the event
of war Japan would in all probability pour troops
into the Liaoning peninsula, put forth all her
efforts for its reduction and the capture of Port
Arthur, and then fortify herself beyond its
narrow neck, and thus having command of the
sea, hold it securely as a base of operations, whence
she could advance her troops as deemed neces-
sary. It is, therefore, a mistake to say that
Japan could do little against Russia, the colos-
sal, for Japan is also colossal in Manchuria.
Whatever Russian diplomacy may do to keep
all she can, she will eventually give way to the
pressure brought to bear by Japan, and we
shall not see a war between these Powers.

It will be a long time before Filipinos will
really understand "their brothers from the
U.S." For instance, they cannot quite agree with
Americans at Manila—Army officers too—stop-
ping them in the street and leaning up to their
chins for a light, saying "A light, hombre!"
Hombre (man) seems to them a very uncourt-
eous way of addressing a stranger.

Best for the Skin and Complexion.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP

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Pleasant to use, especially to sufferers from
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